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February 27, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 8 p.m. 70

Humidity 99 77

February 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 8 p.m. 71

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Endeavours to Avert Popular Outbreak.

London, February 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Bolshevik authorities are trying to avert a popular out-break against them as a result of the German advance, by issuing statements declaring that it is merely a question of raids by German foraging parties and tales of shooting of German soldiers, who refused to march. They simultaneously declare that the bourgeois agents and scribblers are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Germans to abolish the Soviet authority and that such bourgeois must be compelled to work at the defences. At a meeting of the Soviet Parliament M. Sverdloff, the Chairman, called attention to the demonstrations in the Neva Prospect against the Government and said that the members of the Soviet Executive must be armed in self-defence.

Army Refuses to Fight.

London, February 24.

M. Lenin says that the army absolutely refuses to fight. He will not remain in the Government for a moment if "the policy of phrases" obtains the upper hand.

Austria Ready to Conclude Peace.

London, February 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Count Czernin has sent a wireless message to M. Trotsky that Austria, in concert with her Allies, is ready to conclude peace with Russia.

The Evacuation of Aaland Island.

London, February 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that an agreement has been reached regarding the evacuation of Aaland Island by Russian and Finnish troops. A Swedish force has gone to Aaland Island to maintain order.

Russia's Position Hopeless.

London, February 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that there has been a sitting of the Soviet Executive in the Taurida Palace, at which the German terms were accepted. M. Lenin, in urging the acceptance said that Russia's position was hopeless, and this peace must be accepted as a respite enabling the preparation of decisive resistance to the bourgeoisie and Imperialism. "The proletarians of the whole world will come to our aid, and then we shall renew the fight." M. Martoff and the leaders of the Internationalists contend that the proposed peace meant evil to the Russian Revolution and the power of the Soviets.

A General Peace Wanted.

London, February 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung says that a separate peace with Russia will only make a general peace more remote, because America, Britain and France will fight to the bitter end. It declares that Austria needs a general peace and hence it does not rejoice at Germany's pyrrhic victory with Russia. The Leipzig Volks Zeitung says that the Russian Government's latest rapid move has upset the carefully prepared game of the German Government, which does not want peace.

The Socialist Herr Cohn, speaking in the Reichstag on Friday, denied that the people of the Baltic Provinces were longing for Germany and declared that a general peace was emphatically no nearer.

The Stuttgarter Tagblatt, commenting on the anti-German speeches in the Austrian Parliament, recalls the terrible suffering of German soldiers in the defence of Austria and says that such speeches severely try the sympathy of the German nation for the Austro-German alliance.

German Claims.

London, February 26.

A German wireless official message states:—We have occupied Raval after a battle. We have also taken Pleiskau, south of Lake Pripus.

Request for an Armistice.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Krylenko has telegraphed the German General Staff requesting a renewal of the armistice with a view to Russia's acceptance of peace terms.

Germans Further Advance.

London, February 26.

A German wireless official message states:—We have occupied Pernau where an Estonian Battalion has placed itself under German command. We have occupied Dorpat. We have captured three thousand prisoners and hundreds of automobiles. We have reached Jitomir. A flying detachment which occupied Dorpat covered over 130 miles in a five-and-a-half days. The whole of the staff of the Russian special army at Rovno fell into our hands. The Commander-in-Chief fled. We established a contact with Ukrainian troops at Jitomir.

Japan's Hour Approaching.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Press regards the German terms to Russia as humiliating.

The Dragonian Echo says history offers no example more complete or more servile than the compliance of the Bolsheviks in agreeing to renounce their own propaganda.

The Echo de Paris says that Japan's hour is approaching. She alone can check the German penetration. She is anxious to intervene and is only awaiting the signal.

M. Lenin's Policy.

London, February 26.

It is becoming evident that it is M. Lenin's policy to accept the most humiliating terms imaginable in order at any cost to prevent the Germans from marching into Petrograd and overthrowing Bolshevik rule. Some telegrams from Petrograd speak of the Bolsheviks collecting forces to resist the invaders, but this is mere camouflage. If forces are assembling it is only to carry out the behests of the Bolsheviks who care only for the upholding of the revolution, and nothing for their country.

Delegates for Brestitovsk.

London, February 26.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Berlin message states that Count Brestitovsk informed the Reichstag that delegates had gone to Brestitovsk. Although a dispute about details is possible the conclusion of peace must ensue shortly.

A telegram from Vienna states that Austro-Hungarian delegates have gone to Brestitovsk.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Allied Embassies Leaving Petrograd.

London, February 26.

The Allied Embassies are leaving Petrograd.

Bolsheviks Report.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Bolsheviks claim that the Soviet Forces have captured Rostov.

THE PALESTINE OFFENSIVE.

Important Results Gained.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Palestine, writing on February 22 says:—The lull in operations since the New Year has been due to the cold and wet weather and the necessity of strengthening. The lengthened lines of communication have now been broken by a fresh offensive which was completely successful in yielding important strategic results. The fighting after Christmas left our troops in possession of important heights east of Jerusalem and dominating the road to Jericho. The Turks had still some forces west of Jericho, and if they had been sufficiently strong and energetic they might have worked round between Bethlehem and the Dead Sea and even menaced the road to Hebron. Most of the region between Jerusalem and Jericho is barren, broken and very hilly till within seven miles of the Jordan where there is an apparently level surface furrowed with innumerable steep and narrow gorges. The Turks held a line along the crests six miles east of Jerusalem on either side of the road, their defences plentifully supplied with machine guns. It was decided to drive the Turks beyond the Jordan in order to make our right flank absolutely secure. The first British movement on February 14 encountered no serious opposition and the line advanced about a hundred yards. On the morning of February 19 Welsh troops and Londoners attacked along a broad front, respectively north and south of the Jericho road, while Australian Light Horse made a wide turning movement from the south. The enemy hotly contested the advance, clinging tenaciously to his positions. The British, notwithstanding the difficult ground and bad weather, swept forward and carried the whole of their objectives. The advance was resumed on February 20. The British, fighting with irresistible valour, dislodged the enemy from a series of crests and ledges amidst a drenching rain, and by the end of the day advanced six thousand yards on a ten mile front. The cavalry had a particularly difficult task as they could only move single file in some places. Yesterday the enemy evacuated Jericho which we entered to-day. The Turkish defeat not merely secures access to the Jordan and the Dead Sea but it valuably assists the operations of King Hedjaz who is advancing to the north.

RUMANIAN PEACE QUESTION.

Bulgarians Commence Negotiations.

London, February 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Bulgarian delegation has gone to Bucharest to participate in the Rumanian peace negotiations. Before his departure, the Finance Minister, M. Toucheff, who is the chief delegate, informed M. Sibranje that the Bulgarians were concentrating upon regaining the Dobrudja.

Bucharest the Venue for Negotiations.

London, February 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that apparently the Central Powers have chosen Bucharest as the venue for the negotiations with Rumania because they desire to get the ruling power of Rumania into the hands of pro German Rumanian statesmen, who remained in the occupied territory.

Support for Provisional Government.

London, February 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Jassy says that a large number of Russian officers and other militaries on the Rumanian front have passed a resolution in favour of supporting the new Provisional Government formed at Novechernesk by Generals Korniloff and Alexoff.

Returning to Rumania.

London, February 26.

Reuter's is informed that M. Mitsu, Rumanian Minister to Britain, is en route for Rumania. The French press report that M. Mitsu is to be Foreign Minister.

THE NEED FOR MAN-POWER.

London, February 26.

Mr. Auckland Geddes in a speech in London, said there was no clear end of the war in sight. The need for man-power was never greater. The whole of the man-power question was profoundly modified by the defection of Russia. There had been a most severe blizzard in America. The defection of Russia had enabled Germany to establish an approximate equality of strength on the Western Front, thus the Allies could at present obtain no decisive advantage there, and until the American forces arrived we must see that our army is kept up to the necessary strength. The blizzard in America had greatly delayed the arrival of raw material for munition works, so for the next few weeks there would be fewer munition workers needed and the number of munition workers who had not yet served should be put into the army.

MESOPOTAMIA ADVANCE.

London, February 26.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our troops on the Euphrates occupied Khanaburayat on Wednesday. Patrols met with slight resistance. We took thirty prisoners.

POWER OF GERMANY'S GENERAL STAFF.

London, February 26.

A further instalment of Mr. Gerard's book declares that the ultimate power in Germany rests with the General Staff, which more or less controls the actions of the Kaiser and even claims the right of final decision on questions of foreign policy. Hence, Mr. Gerard concludes, it was General Hindenburg who decided the rupture with America.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER RETURNS.

Depredations in India and Pacific Oceans.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Berlin official message states that the auxiliary cruiser Wolf, commanded by Captain Neger, has returned from the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans with four hundred members of the crews and sunk ships, including white and coloured British military men and also several captured guns and great quantities of valuable raw materials, such as rubber, copper, brass, zinc, coco beans, and copra, worth many million marks. After her capture the Turritella was equipped as an auxiliary cruiser and operated off Galapagos and Aden, being commanded by the Wolf's first officer, until she encountered the British, who took the crew of twenty-seven prisoners. List of Vessels Sunk.

Later.

The Admiralty announces that in reference to the German official report that the auxiliary cruiser Wolf has returned after fifteen months' cruise, it is presumed that she sank in the Indian and Pacific oceans the following vessels, taking the crews prisoners:—Turritella, Jumna, Wordsworth, Des, Wain, Wain, Winslow, Beluga, Encore, Mutung, Hitachi, Maru, and Igotsimondi. The Turritella, an unarmed merchantman, was captured on February 11, 1917, and equipped for mine-laying. Shortly afterwards she encountered a British warship and the prize crew scuttled the Turritella and surrendered.

GERMAN WORKERS' PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, February 26.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, Mr. Gompers has declined the German Trade Unionists invitation to attend a Workers' Peace Conference.

UKRAINIAN HARVEST.

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the Bavarian Land Tax Minister of the Interior has stated that there is no great hope that the Ukrainian harvest will permit of increased rations.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

London, February 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Socialists in the Reichstag protested against the calling up of strikers for the army. They complained of soldiers being insulted and beaten, that they are ill-fed and refused furlough, with the result that desertions are increasing. General Scheuch, Chief of the War Board, admitted that strikers had been called up.

NEW FOUNDLAND VESSEL WRECKED.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at St. John's says that the New Foundland steamer Florizel sailing from St. John's to New York has been wrecked in a blizzard near Cape Race. Forty passengers, including a number of prominent people from New Foundland and sixty of the crew perished. The Florizel was pounded to pieces in the heavy seas. It is now announced that there were 156 persons aboard the Florizel of which eighty were passengers including a score of St. John's business men.

A message from St. John's states that forty persons have been saved from the Florizel.

LABOUR'S CLAIMS.

London, February 26.

The Daily Telegraph's labour correspondent says it is problematical whether all the delegates of the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference endorse the memorandum in respect to their own national claims. It is understood that the Italians are dissatisfied with the meagre recognition of the Italian claim of the Trentino. The abstention of the British-speaking peoples is still a very serious matter. The absence of any delegations from the British Dominions is to be deplored as the real opinion of labour in Australia, Canada and South Africa are most important as regards the future of German colonies.

COULD NOT FIGHT HIS KINSMEN.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the German-born Captain Henkes has been dismissed from the army and sentenced to twenty five years (?) hard labour for resigning on the ground that he could not fight his kinsmen.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 25.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France writing on Sunday says:—An American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, and under French command, penetrated the German lines on Saturday morning a few hundred yards. They captured two officers, twenty men and one machine gun. There has been a lively artillery bombardment of the American sector for several days north-west of Tours where the enemy is strengthened by artillery.

Artillery Duel.

London, February 26.

A French communiqué states:—An artillery duel continues to be very lively in the region of Taboré, Champagne and the sectors north and south of Upper Alsace.

SOUTH AFRICAN FLOODS.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Durban says that the magistrate at Empangeni reports that thirteen Europeans at Umfolosi are known to be dead and that

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

THE DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE.

Marked by a tragedy, the full dimensions of which are at present history of the Colony as one of the blackest in its pages. Such a devastating affair as yesterday's would always cast a deep and lasting gloom over any community, but there is an added horror when it is remembered that the Colony was in fact and that the pleasure week of the year has been turned into one of extensive mourning. The holiday spirit was all abroad, the Hongkong Derby race had resulted in a sensational and extremely popular win for one of Hongkong's most esteemed public benefactors, when in a few minutes the hand of death had taken toll, in catastrophic fashion, of hundreds of lives. The appalling suddenness of the event, the heart-rending and terrible scenes that were witnessed, together with the fine display of practical help that was forthcoming from uniformed and civil spectators stand out prominently in a disaster that was full of great incidents. From the moment that the first sound of rending timbers was heard to the completion of the devastation, scarcely twenty minutes had elapsed, and from a row of pleasure stands the booths had been turned into hideous charnel houses. To describe in detail all the scenes that followed the breaking out of the flames would be to recite horrors almost too repulsive to read. The thousands of people who stood aghast to watch others perish were weighed down with poignant grief, and it will be many a long day, if ever, before the memory can be cleaned of the hideous sight that was presented.

On all sides one heard nothing but the highest praise for the work of the police and those men of the military and naval forces who were on the course. All people were naturally impelled by humanitaria impulse to rush to the scene and try to extricate those unfortunate persons who were imprisoned in the mass of wreckage and whom the flames were threatening every moment to involve, but the valour of the men who have been trained to emergency and danger, set an example that calls for nothing but high laudation. Facing roaring flames which gave out a heat intense military men and police worked right up to the last, and many were the lives saved through their splendid efforts. In a dark story there is this bright spot and it has a brightness of which all should be proud.

Although for many years the string of match-booths has been a feature of the races this is the first occurrence of its kind to meet, and the one topic uppermost in the minds of all is whether due precautions are taken to ensure that such erections are safe. It is all very well to be wise after the event, and discover that there was a flaw in the ordinarily marvellous strength with which the Chinese builders imbue these structures, but there will have to be some satisfying assurance forthcoming that the authorities had taken every care to ascertain that, given fair wear and tear and an average load, the net work of poles and struts capable of withstanding the strain that was put upon them. Some of the occupants say that there was first an alarm of fire which stampeded the people to one side thus putting an unexpected strain on the structures, whilst others say that the sound of cracking timbers was the first intimation that any had of the impending collapse, and that it was then that the rush took place. In any event it is a matter for careful enquiry, and if censure is deserved it should not be spared. At Home there is such a thing as Board of Trade Regulations that have to be complied with in the case of permanent or temporary buildings for the housing of the human being, and whilst the Building Ordinance here protects the householder and ensures the use of safe materials and proper construction in ordinary dwellings it will be interesting to know whether any supervision is exercised in the case of such erections, the collapse of which has thrown the Colony into mourning. There has always been a fund of faith in the strength of bamboo structures, but that faith should scarcely have been sufficient to do away with inspection by a competent official, and the Government will certainly be not a little questioned as to the true state of affairs on the matter. If supervision is exercised, people will want to know a little more than they already do as to the precise cause of the collapse, for it should not be necessary to wait until a tragedy of appalling dimensions like that which has overtaken the Colony to learn that the building was unable to bear the strain it a regular wave of disaster. It was intended to support.

Sir Henry Blake.

There is not one in Hongkong but will have felt the deepest sorrow at the death of Sir Henry Blake, particulars of which were announced in our issue of yesterday. There are a good many people still resident here who remember him as Governor, but whether he was known personally or not, anyone in the Colony to-day realises that he was a wise, just and generous man who governed this Colony of Hongkong in such a manner that he endeared himself to every section of the community, but more especially to the Chinese by whom he was beloved as a wise counsellor and friend; a just administrator ever ready to lend a sympathetic ear, and give sterling advice to those in need of it. The Chinese knew that any difficulties of their would be smoothed out if humanly possible by Sir Henry Blake, to whom they could always turn. The deepest sorrow and regret is felt by all at the death of this fine gentleman who did so much for the Colony during his term of administration.

A Great Administrator.

The time which Sir Henry Blake served as Governor of Hongkong was marked by many vicissitudes calling for thoughtful generalship. But under his guiding hand a safe course was steered, and difficulties as they arose dealt with in such an able manner that good rose in their stead. One of the most important changes which took place in the Colony was the taking over by Great Britain of the New Territories. The time was a stormy one, but with his never failing tact and judgement Sir Henry Blake tided over the anxious moments. The late Governor saw the Colony grow rapidly, and its prosperity increase to a considerable extent. He did all in his power to add to its advancement, and that he succeeded admirably in Hongkong can testify. He spared no effort under his control, when he left extreme regret was felt by all. What Hongkong lost other places gained, for he devoted his life assiduously to the betterment of the community where his sphere of labour lay. During his stay here he never tired in his endeavours to bring about a better understanding between Chinese and Britons. That he succeeded is fully borne out by the fact that when he had finished his term of office the Chinese paid to him a glowing tribute, and acknowledged their deep sense of loss at his retirement. The news of Sir Henry Blake's death has been received with sincere sorrow by everyone in the Colony.

A Superstition.

It is not a little remarkable that the present year, which is supposed among Chinese to be a bad one for them, should have started in such a disastrous fashion. When the year was welcomed in, a plague was decimating the inhabitants of some of the northern provinces, the visitation being one of the most serious ever known. The year was only a day old when an earthquake transformed Swatow from a prosperous little shipping port into a place of ruins, the disaster taking a large toll of life. An outbreak of a new disease to the Colony is at the moment threatening to assume large proportions here, and we know that, during the last few days the numbers that have been admitted to hospital have been quite large and that the percentage of deaths is high. And, of course, the latest event to put in the recital is that which marked Derby Day the fall extent of which is even yet not known. None but the most superstitious — and the Chinese are essentially that — will place any significance on the fact that these events have followed one another with such rapidity, but it is not the first time that the coincidence of omens and actuality has occurred. Those who already believe in signs and wonders will have their faith intensified, whilst those who do not — and among Europeans they are the majority — will certainly have to admit that there has been

DAY BY DAY.

AS LONG AS YOU LIVE YOU CAN HELP SOMEBODY. LIFE IS A GLORIOUS THING.—Ward.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith (1900).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was £1.15/8d.

Photographs of Disaster.

Mr. Cheung, the well-known photographer, has secured a wonderfully good selection of pictures taken of the terrible disaster which occurred at the Race Course on Tuesday.

The Military Cross.

The news will be received with pleasure that among the recipients of the Military Cross, notified in the London Gazette of December 17th, appears the name of Lieutenant A. Harris, the son of Mr. A. H. Harris of Hongkong.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins D.S.P. (R.) state:—

Anniversary.

The Subscription Dance and all Social functions arranged for Saturday next, March 2nd, in connection with the anniversary, are hereby cancelled.

All subscriptions will be duly refunded.

Inspectors.

All Inspectors, other than Staff, are requested to attend Headquarters Club in uniform, but with Swords, at 5.30 p.m. on Friday March 1st. The Sergeant Major will attend.

Inspection.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to previous orders concerning His Excellency the Governor's Inspection on Sunday next, March 3rd, at 4 p.m.

WAR-TIME BOOTS.

Some Regulations.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Army Council have issued an order under which boot manufacturers must comply with the directions given from time to time by the Director of Raw Materials, with a view to the production of war-time boots and shoes. The boots must be made of classes of leather and to specifications approved by the Director of Raw Materials, and the manufacturer must stamp upon the upper his registered number and upon the sole the retail sale price, together with the words "War Time." It is further enacted, that:

1. Priority must be given to the manufacture of war-time boots over all work other than Government work.

2. The manufacturer must sell only at the wholesale price approved by the Director of Raw Materials, but may allow discounts of 5 per cent for cash payment within 30 days or 6 per cent for cash payment within seven days.

3. The manufacturer must keep account of the cost of manufacture available for inspection by the Director of Raw Materials, to whom monthly returns of the boots made and sold must be rendered.

4. Boots rejected by factorises, merchants or retail dealers must be retained by the manufacturer until inspected by the Director of Raw Materials and released for sale on terms approved by him.

5. All disputes arising in connection with the sale of the boots must be referred to the Director of Raw Materials or persons nominated by him, whose decision shall be final.

It is an offence under the order:

1. To sell war-time boots at a retail price other than that stamp'd on the sole.

2. Maliciously to alter or deface the price and the words "War Time" borne on the sole of the boot.

3. To stamp the words "War Time" on boots which do not comply with the provisions of the order.

4. To use for any other purpose without a permit from the Director of Raw Materials leather obtained for the manufacture of war-time boots.

U.S. PLANS FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

A Means of Winning the War.

"The event of transcending importance to the foreign trade of the country during 1917 was the entrance of the United States into the war," declares Mr. Wallace S. Cutler in his first annual report as chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. "From the beginning of the war to the time of our entrance into it," continues Mr. Cutler, "the business of the American manufacturer and exporter was to make the most of new opportunities in the markets of non-belligerent countries to take wise and needful steps in preparation for trade after the war, and to sell munitions and supplies to the belligerents.

"These were legitimate activities. They were vital to the industrial life of the nation. But when we entered the war the perspective changed. Trade with our associates assumed a new, a different, a much greater significance in our eyes. It became primarily a means of winning the war rather than of winning profits. It became a link between the greatest storehouse in the world and the European nations with whom we had cast our lot in the world struggle.

All subsciptions will be duly refunded.

Inspectors.

All Inspectors, other than Staff, are requested to attend Headquarters Club in uniform, but with Swords, at 5.30 p.m. on Friday March 1st. The Sergeant Major will attend.

Important as it is that we hold our own advantage in these and other markets, we must not lose sight of the fact that all such advantages are likely to disappear if we do not come out of the war victoriously."

The report reviews in an exhaustive manner the foreign trade of the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which it refers to as "our greatest year in foreign trade," says *Commerce Reports*, Washington. The statistics are arranged to show the growth of trade, month by month, since 1913, so that the effect of the war may be easily traced.

Considerable space is given to the unusual activities of the Bureau during the year that resulted from the entrance of the United States into the war, these activities, including the organisation of a staff for licensing exports, work in connection with the tin-plate conservation campaign, the collection of information concerning foreign embargo legislation, the facilitation of imports of raw materials from Russia, the protection of American trade-marks in foreign countries, and numerous other, all of which were carried on by the regular Bureau staff, except the export-licensing work, for which volunteer work was accepted.

2. The manufacturer must sell only at the wholesale price approved by the Director of Raw Materials, but may allow discounts of 5 per cent for cash payment within 30 days or 6 per cent for cash payment within seven days.

3. The manufacturer must keep account of the cost of manufacture available for inspection by the Director of Raw Materials, to whom monthly returns of the boots made and sold must be rendered.

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SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CLUB.

Annual Meeting of Local Branch.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club, which was but poorly attended, was held yesterday evening, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, when Sir Everard Fraser presided, supported by Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Messrs. A. Akhurst, Campbell Henderson, H. H. Read, E. Jenner Hogg, and J. A. Smallhouse says the *North China Daily News*, of February 20.

The annual report, which with the accounts were adopted on the proposition of the chairman, who characterised them as very satisfactory, stated inter alia:—

"We are under obligation, by agreement, to defray the cost of maintaining three beds in Netley Hospital, which requires £198 per annum. This was remitted in the early part of the year, being obtained to a considerable extent by the voluntary contributions of members, and a handsome addition was secured by means of an interesting address upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling given by Mr. Henry Schlee in the Apollo Theatre upon March 8.

The other Overseas Club Funds,

which this Branch supports, are the Tommies' Christmas Fund, the Tobacco Fund, the Gift-box (or Hamper) Fund, and the Aircraft Fund. These funds have been

benefited during 1917 to the extent of £1,300, £64, £188, and £3,575 respectively. Besides

assisting the Overseas Club Funds, the Branch has succeeded

in contributing nearly £700 to the Polish Relief Fund,

£1,300 to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors (which resulted from a motor car kindly presented to the Club by Mr. J. D. Clark) and £318 to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital in London. Altogether, the amount which the Branch has succeeded in raising during the year in furtherance of wartime philanthropy is approximately £5,885. Members and other sympathisers have very generously contributed to the funds, and, in addition, the entertainments arranged by the Club have

been a very valuable source of financial assistance. In this connection hearty thanks are due to all who have helped in any way to ensure their success; to advertisers in the programmes, to the ladies who spent arduous days in soliciting the advertisements, and to others who acted as sellers of programmes, etc., in the theatres, and particularly to Mr. Edward I. Ezra and Mr. A. P. Stokes for organising our entertainments in the Olympic Theatre upon November 21 and in the Victoria Theatre upon December 4 respectively. Mr. S. Herzigberg, proprietor of the Apollo Theatre and St. George's Cinema, and Mr. A. Ramos, proprietor of the Victoria and Olympic Theatres, have granted the use of their theatres upon most generous terms, and cordial acknowledgement is due to them also.

The following officers were

elected for the ensuing year:

President, Sir Everard Fraser;

Vice-President, Mr. H. Brown;

Committee, Messrs. E. L. Ezra,

L. W. O. Lorden and H. O. Mar-

shall, and Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, A. Akhurst, Campbell Henderson, H. H. Read, J. A. Smallhouse and A. D. Smart.

It was also decided, after some

discussion, to alter the rules re-

lating to the payment of the annual subscription, whereby a

member might become a life

member of the branch on pay-

ment of a sum of £50.

The proceedings closed with a

vote of thanks to the chairman.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

They were discussing in the train dramatic criticism. The white-hatted gentleman with eye glasses on the bob of his nose listened in silent disquiet. Conversation side-slipped to the best moment of the world's best play.

A student of De Quincey mused about the knocking at the gates in "Macbeth." The young lady with the music-case whispered of Irving's drunken Duboc in the room at midnight—"You're a beauty, you are"—as a dramatic touch of haunting quality in her experience. The slim

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SOCIALIST WAR AIMS.

Invitation to German Comrades. London, February 24.
My J. H. Thomas, speaking at the Socialist Conference in London, said that while they keenly desired peace they had not hoisted the white flag. Their first step was to invite their German comrades to respond with a definite statement of their peace terms. An opportunity was now given to their German comrades of indicating that they did not support the action of their Government against Russia.

The Inter-Allied Socialist Conference has concluded by adopting the War Aims Memorandum, which is practically identical with the British memorandum cabled from "Daily Telegraph" on 10th August and 17th December. The clause as regards Alsace-Lorraine is strengthened, as mentioned yesterday, declaring that it is a problem not of territorial adjustment, but of right and France having secured recognition of her right in the peace treaty signed by every nation in the world is prepared to submit the future of the provinces to the League of Nations to be decided by a free and popular vote.

The Conference resolved to organise an International Socialist Conference of representatives of all belligerents to be held in a neutral country during hostilities, to appoint a deputation representing France, Belgium, Britain and Italy to visit the United States and confer with American labourites on the war, to appoint M. Albert Thomas, M. Vandervelde and Mr. Henderson as a committee to secure Labour and Socialist representation at the peace conference and to organise a Labour-Socialist Conference concurrently with the Official Conference, to transmit the War Aims Memorandum to the Centralite Socialists requesting an effects which will be international.

M. Albert Thomas declared that if anybody tried to foist a peace not embodying these war aims it would mean revolution.

M. Gemelle Huysmans heads the deputation to the United States.

The following is the text of the Colonies clause in the Memorandum: "The International has always condemned the colonial policy of the capitalist Governments, and without ceasing to condemn it the Inter-Allied Conference nevertheless recognises the existence of a state of things which it is obliged to take into account. The Conference considers that the treaty of peace ought to secure to the natives of all colonies and dependencies effective protection against the excesses of capitalist colonialism. The Conference demands the concession of administrative autonomy for all groups of people that attain to a certain degree of civilisation and for all others progressive participation in local government. The Conference is of the opinion that the return of the colonies to pre-war possessors or exchanges and compensations which might be effected should not impede peace-making."

Those colonies that have been taken by conquest from any belligerent must be made subject to special consideration at the Peace Conference as to which of the communities in their neighbourhood will be entitled to take part, but the clause in the treaty of peace on this point must be to secure economic equality in such territories for peoples of all nations and thereby guarantee that none are shut out from legitimate access to raw materials, prevented from disposing of their own products or deprived of their proper share of economic development.

As regards more especially the colonies of all belligerents in tropical Africa from sea to sea, including the whole region north of the Zambezi and south of the Sahara, the Conference condemns any Imperialist idea which would make these countries the booty of one or several nations to exploit them for the profit of capitalists or use them for the promotion of the militarist aims of Governments. With respect to these colonies the Conference declares in favor of a system of control being established by international agreement under a League of Nations and maintained by its guarantee, which, whilst respecting their national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of the natives under the best conditions possible for them, locality of the wishes of the people expressed in a form which is possible to them; secondly, the interests of native tribes as regards their ownership of the soil would be maintained; thirdly, their whole energies would be devoted to the well-being and development of the colonies themselves.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Chaos in Petrograd. London, February 24.

The General Staff at Petrograd has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the city, announcing that all thieves, counter revolutionary agitators, German spies and others rising against the Government will be shot; also persons convicted of concealing provisions or disobeying the order to report to the General Staff all provisions in the city for purchase at a fixed price. Every unauthorised possessor of explosives must hand them over to the local Soviet for the army. The penalty is outlawry.

The newspapers must verify their news regarding the Government or from the war theatre. The penalty in suppression of the newspaper and arrest of the staff.

The Bolshevik newspaper declares that the appeal of the Council of Commissaries caused an outbreak of enthusiasm. The enrolment of large numbers of volunteers has begun. No fewer than fifty thousand will be under arms in a few days, besides soldiers who desire to fight. Special Socialist regiments are being formed from Estonian, Lettish and Mussulman regiments in Petrograd. Many women wish to take up arms against the Germans and the supporters of General Kaledin. The same is happening at Kiev, Moscow and Pskoff.

(Continued on page 10.)

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of February 26 as follows:

Admiral Chang Pi-k'wong, when landing on the East Bank at 8:15 p.m. after dining on a flower boat was shot. Two bullets entered his breast. The assassin threw away his pistol and fled. The Admiral is seriously wounded and has been removed to Dutch Folly. The Generalissimo and the Tachen both visited him as soon as they heard of the affair.

A few thousand of General Lang's troops are nesting the border of Yangchung. The Canton troops there have retired.

Luk Wing-ting has declared that he will personally bring an army from Nanning to Ko Chow to meet Lang Chai-kwong.

It is reported that a number of Northern infantry regiments, and artillery regiments have arrived at a place about 40 miles east of Wongkong for the purpose of attacking Chuichow.

The 2nd China.

We are advised by the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., that a telegram has been received by the Hongkong office stating that the 2nd China arrived at San Francisco on February 22, according to schedule.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

RACE COURSE CATASTROPHE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Sir, I am directed to forward to you the following correspondence between the owners of ponies entered at the present races meeting, and the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 27.

Dear Sir.—In view of the disaster to the Chinese Standards having proved more serious than was at first anticipated and the loss of life much greater than was reported to the Stewards when they decided to continue the meeting, we, as owners, ask that the matter be reconsidered. In the event of the Stewards deciding to abandon the Meeting, we the undersigned hereby undertake to absolve the Club from any claim as far as we are personally concerned.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

John Johnstone, Ellis Kadocie,
M. Gallazi, R. M. Dyer, H. Birke-
leit, H. A. Setb, Dr. Jordan,
J. H. Congdon, J. Mac-
donald, J. Gibb, M. T. John-
son, W. Logan, B. Basto,
Eric Moller, A. M. L. Soares,
H. B. L. Dowbiggin, for Mr.
Burday R. T. Barton, G. Fortyth,
for Wayfog Mees, R. E. Sedg-
wick; for Beith Ross and Swick,
R. E. Sedgwick; F. Maitland,
F. H. Thomas, Chas. Beswick,
H. M. H. Nemazie, De
Journal, F. W. Satterlee;
for Mr. Dryasdust H. P. White
and N. J. Stabb, G. O. Moxon,
D. M. Ross, T. F. Hough, C. P. Chater,
Henry Humphreys.
Hongkong February 27.

to T. F. Hough Esq.,
Clerk of the Course
Hongkong Jockey Club.

To John Johnstone Esq. and others, (members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.)

Gentlemen, In reply to your letter of this morning I am instructed to say that since the owners are willing to relieve the Club of the obligation which exists to run the remaining races in the authorised programme the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club are taking steps to at once abandon the remainder of the Meeting.

I beg to remain Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong Jockey Club.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szchuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

THE Dances advertised for the week are cancelled in view of the sad catastrophe at Happy Valley.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

LOST.

LOST.—Going from Causeway Bay to Hongkong Hotel BLACK FUR MUFF. Finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply to Hongkong Hotel Counter.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE

PORK

BEEF

&C., &C., &C.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

ST. GEORGE'S DAY PRODUCTION.

REHEARSALS for the Ballet will be resumed on FRIDAY 1st March, and those who have already signified their desire to assist are requested to attend regularly on FRIDAYS and TUESDAY at 5:15 P.M. at the Theatre Royal.

There are vacancies for more Dancers and aspirants should apply on the above days at the Theatre.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO MORROW (THURSDAY), 28th February, at 2 P.M. and on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 11:45 A.M.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO MORROW (THURSDAY), 28th February, at 2 P.M. and on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 11:45 A.M.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the remainder of the 1918 Race Meeting is abandoned.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
of the Course,
Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918.

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Address.....

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Power
Wm. TELEPHONE 348

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS



WEAR



AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

New stock just received

in SMART DESIGNS

according to the

LATEST VOGUE.

DANCE RECORDS.
HESITATION WALTZES

A 5635 { MILLICENT LOVE'S MEMORIES ... WALTZ

A 5644 { PERFECT DAY ... "

A 1461 { ROSE RIVER ... "

A 5584 { CECELE ... "

ON WITH THE DANCE ... "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

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of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

3 cts.

Burgundy Reserve per case, 12 qts; duty paid 24.00.

24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

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COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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OF 1918 IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
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AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
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GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
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	*Kilano Maru T. 16,000	TUES., 13th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	THURS., 20th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
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SATURDAY.

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MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

NOTICES.

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Operates economically on Kerosine.
Generator will furnish 32—
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Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	23, Feb.
Tientsin	Chipping	J. M. Co.	23, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Manila	Yuenyang	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	1, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Wingang	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Tientsin	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	4, Mar.
Java	Kueichow	B. & S.	4, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	5, Mar.
Manila	Sunning	B. & S.	8, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	9, Mar.
Kobe	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	12, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Boeroe	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kohé and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjitarom	J. C. J. L.	18, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J. C. J. L.	27, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30, Apr.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the First day of March 1918, at 12 noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of February 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—

(a) By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 56.

(b) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.

(c) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines; and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.

(d) By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.

(e) By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.

(f) That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub-clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a—

TO DEAL WITH RESERVE FUND.

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being, or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company."

(g) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.

(h) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first line of Article No. 126.

(i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129."

Dated the 18th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

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CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

The above named steamer

having arrived, consignees of cargo

are hereby notified to

send in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature, and to take

immediate delivery from along-

side.

Cargo remaining undelivered

on 27th February at 5 P.M. will

be landed at consignees' risk and

expense, and delivery must then

be taken from the Company's

Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by the undersigned.

No Claim will be recognised

after the goods have left the

Steamer or Godowns.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged packages will be landed into the Company's

Godowns, where it will be ex-

amined on 5th March, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if

delivered after the 12th March, 1918.

Storage charges will be assessed

on all cargo remaining un-

delivered on 3rd March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised

after arrival of steamer, other-

wise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by the undersigned in

any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1918.

DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1918.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

THE RACE COURSE DISASTER.

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

COMPLETE LIST OF FOREIGNERS KILLED.

Killed and Injured Approximately One Thousand.

On all sides this morning there have been countless enquiries as to the total number of persons who lost their lives in yesterday's terrible holocaust and as the investigation has gone on it has proved that even the most extensive estimates have not been too liberal.

To continue the narrative from where we left it yesterday there only remains to be added that despite all efforts to save the Gold Club House, it became totally gutted, only the bare and blackened walls remaining this morning when a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* paid a visit to the scene. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Ward, M.P., detachments of the various Garrison units, mostly men of the Middlesex, kept guard all night, and the Fire Brigade and the Police were continuing their efforts to put the smouldering heap of refuse completely out. By this morning this had been completed and it was then that a proper search and classification of the remains could be made. Most harrowing scenes were again witnessed this morning, when huge crowds of Chinese, who had relatives missing, made a tour of the ground searching for some clue to identification. The unfortunate victims not so terribly burned as others were nearly all identified, articles of jewellery and, in some cases portions of clothing, permitting of recognition. All the senior members of the Police Force were on the ground supervising the work and they were ably assisted by military officers, members of the Sanitary Inspectors' Staff and Police Reserve, a number of whom were called out for special duty. It was at eleven o'clock that the identification was declared closed and by this time well over one hundred bodies had been claimed. As for the remainder it was practically impossible to ascertain who the victims were, so mutilated were the remains.

The Total Casualties.

In conversation with the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, a Press representative was informed that it was estimated that 570 bodies had been found, whilst there was a certain amount of terribly charred refuse that might possibly add a few more to the total. Among the bodies could be found fifteen Japanese and several Portuguese. Mr. Messer also estimated that roughly 300 persons had been sent to the various hospitals, making the total casualties in the region of 900. The accurate figures will not be known for a day or two, for all those people who have relatives missing, have been instructed to communicate with the Wanchai Police Station and report a description of the missing person. This morning the figure returned by the Sanitary authorities was 535 bodies, but this was not a complete record, as particulars were still being received. On enquiring after tiffin to-day a *Telegraph* representative was informed from an authoritative source that the

latest accepted number of deaths is 576 definitely known and a few supposed to have been destroyed beyond all trace.

With regard to the numbers in hospital, there has not been a definite return given but the hurried estimate of 300 given by Mr. Messer is thought to be a little excessive. Well over fifty have been detained in the Government Civil Hospital, nearly thirty in the Tung Wah and others in various other private hospitals. All of these given above are serious cases, some of which have but slight chances of recovery, and when to these figures is added the very large number of people who were cut and bruised and not treated at any hospital at all there is no excessive figure given when it is stated that well over a thousand people were either killed or injured. The numbers that must have been in the matches at the time of the collapse would probably be about three thousand, and it speaks well for the rescuers that so many were enabled to get clear before the flames spread to where they were.

All the morning there has been a stream of coffins going to and from the Race Course, and extremely sad sights have been witnessed. Quite a large number of Portuguese have been to the spot and this community has suffered a terrible loss, as will be seen by the following complete list of those of the foreign community, definitely known to have either perished or to be missing:

Mr. F. Seto, employed at Holt's Wharf, recognised among the dead.

Mr. Peter Gaskell, an American subject, in the employ of the Hongkong Gas Company, known to be dead.

Mr. Edward Pereiro, of the Merchantile Bank, known to be dead. There are also two of the Chinese staff of this bank missing.

Mr. David Marshall, of the Kowloon Dock Company, missing.

Mr. A. Ritchie, of the firm of Messrs. Ramsey and Company, recognised among the dead.

Mr. Bind Xavier, manager of the Hongkong Printing Press, missing.

A young step-son of Mr. Conner, of the Public Works Department, recognised among the dead.

Mr. J. B. M. Bosario, manager of Messrs. Connell Brothers, together with his wife, son and two sisters-in-law, all known to be dead. This is a particularly sad case for practically the whole household has been wiped out, the Chinese staff of the house being as their employer. Mr. Bosario was a member of the Police Reserve and quite a prominent member of the Portuguese community.

Mr. J. J. Coelho, manager of Messrs. Geddes and Co., printers, which is practically the same firm as the Hongkong Printing Press, the manager of which has also lost his life, as reported above.

Mr. J. D. Barros, interpreter at the American Consulate, missing.

Miss Daris Xavier, sister of Mr. Xavier of the Hongkong Printing Press, whose terrible death before the helpless gaze of onlookers we reported yesterday.

A student of St. Joseph's College, named Joe Rodrigues, is also missing.

As will be seen by the above list no fewer than sixteen foreign residents have, presumably, lost their lives, this figure not including the number of Japanese, which is thought to total at least fifteen.

It is also known that among the dead are Mr. Aureliano Jorge, a solicitor of Macao, who was down in Hongkong specially for the races.

Among the Chinese victims are one or two prominent men, one being Mr. Fung Lok-yuen, the second shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. At least four other members of the Bank's Chinese staff have been killed. Mr. Hu Cheung-yan of the Hongkong Gas Company has also been killed, whilst Mr. Ah Wee, the proprietor of the Kowloon Dairy is missing. He is a very well-known Chinese and at one time had considerable interest in many business affairs in South America. His daughter is employed at the Union Insurance Company.

With regard to the foreign residents who were injured it is pleasing to learn that none of them are in serious danger. Mr. J. J. Blake, who was in charge of his own stand when the collapse came, is suffering from shock and slight bruises whilst the several Portuguese who have been admitted are mainly bruised or lacerated, and there are few cases of burns among them. Last night the scene at the various hospitals was a busy one and many medical men, not on the actual staffs of the institutions, turned to and lent a hand.

The work of burial has in part been seen to by the relatives, for in all the cases where identification was definite the relatives were allowed to provide their own coffins in place of the ones the Government were providing for others.

Races Definitely Cancelled.

Last night it was announced that a meeting of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club had been held at which it had been decided to continue the races on Thursday afternoon and carry on with the Meeting on Friday and Saturday. This decision evoked quite a considerable amount of adverse comment and one or two letters to the Press were written. This morning another special meeting of the Stewards was convened and at this it was unanimously decided to abandon this year's meeting altogether, a decision that we feel will have the hearty support of all residents. To resume the Meeting after such a terrible calamity was almost out of the question, but it must be understood that when the first decision of the Jockey Club was made it was not realised that the affair had proved to be so serious an one.

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SULPHUR AND SALTPETRE.

A Prosperous Business in Kueichow.

EXPLOSIVES FOR THE GERMANS.

Crude Charges Against a Dutch Company.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SONGS.

Characteristics of Melody.

OUTLAWRY OF GERMANY.

A Suggestion for the League of Nations.

Serious charges were made against a Dutch company in the Prize Court recently when "very interesting evidence from a neutral" (as the Attorney-General described it) was elicited under severe cross-examination.

The Crown asked for condemnation of paraffin wax worth over \$4,000 consigned through the Provincial Government on payment of duty on all saltpetre, etc., passing through their hands, but whether the trade is "farmed out" to the company at a lump sum per annum, or whether the money is paid at so much per 100 catties, I have not been able to ascertain.

As no duty was levied formerly on saltpetre, the Government stands to gain by the monopoly.

All producers are required to sell to the company and anyone attempting to sell to others is liable to the confiscation of his goods and a fine in addition.

Since the seizure of the goods, said the Attorney-General, the company had been fined \$20,000 in their own country for a breach of conditions imposed by the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

The managing director, Mr. Issel de Schepper, said that merchandise supplied by his firm to purchasers in Holland was without their knowledge exported to Germany.

The firm had exported to Germany large quantities of glycerine and other materials for high explosives, which must have been made from substances imported under agreement. Mr. Issel de Schepper had headed a movement for an agreement with England, and this circumstance had kept the firm off the Statutory Black List.

But it was suggested that this was a plan to cover up the German activities of the claimants.

Mr. Issel de Schepper, the managing director of the claimants, giving evidence, said that they had sold glycerine, paraffin wax, etc., to Germany and Belgium out of free stocks which were not subject to the conditions imposed by the trust.

An Englishman will stress on the higher pitch.

A Frenchman will pronounce every syllable here equally, and the two syllables of *mourir* and *savoir* will be of different pitches, rising or falling according to the context, but without any stress on the higher pitch.

An Englishman will stress on the higher pitch.

An Englishman will stress on the higher pitch.

A Frenchman will stress on the higher pitch.

A lecture by Mr. Edwin Evans on French folksong revives the question what it exactly is that makes a song English. That is, a question rather for a foreigner than for ourselves to answer. Histories of English music, which should have dealt with the point, do not help us; one ignores it, another says there are no English characteristics, a third names an English; traits that are characteristic of all folksong. But if after examining the songs of other countries we could say what makes them un-English, as we propose to do now with French songs, we might, after enough countries had been investigated, define an English song.

Let us take a short passage from *Pelleas et Melisande* and translate literally into, as nearly as may be, the same number of syllables; Melisande says:

Pourquoi vaist-je mourir ? Je ne le sais pas.

Why am I going to die? I did not know I was.

A Frenchman will pronounce not to be included.

Against them be all the nations.

British Empire 1,831 Italy 323

United States 733 Japan 101

Cuba 51 Portugal 13

Belgium 324 Brazil 268

France 368 Spain 120

Algeria 43 China 115

Morocco 10 Argentina 140

Tunis 10 Total 4,566

Against them be all the nations.

German Empire 2 876

Austria 233

Turkey 43 Total 1,157

"Whilst I see," Sir Joseph said, "the great difficulty of a tariff war, owing to the conflict of interests amongst the Allies, if we seriously meant retribution shall overtake Germany for her crimes, the most effective punishment will be that of outlawry by the nations of the league."

"I think there can be no question that a league composed of the nations I have mentioned would have at its disposal a most effective weapon for keeping Germany in order."

Between two stressed syllables.

Whilst we are singing eight syllables—"Tell me, maiden, whither away," using pendant, a French word, gets comfortably through twelve—"Dites la jeune belle, on vous reçois, allez," whereas if we try to imitate his note-to-syllable—"Maiden, tell me, I pray, whither thou art," would go, we tie ourselves up in fearful knots.

Lastly, as the French recognise pitch in the pronunciation of their words, their melodies are suggested by the rise and fall of the words themselves; and since this rise and fall within the word or the sentence is never very great, their melodies are of small compass, and sudden or wide leaps are foreign to French song as a whole, which moves almost entirely by step. With this on the other hand, a sense of climax is always stretching the compass and demanding leaps.

We obtain, then, as characteristics of English as against French song, these—"Singing" note (climax), "leaping" note (poggia), little note (pendant), large compass, movement by leap as well as step, a rhythm which is, in general, strongly marked and rhythmic, and, in particular, dactylic (of a special kind).

But behind the language is the national character which it utters, and of that large question we can only note one point here. The French will die for a word provided it stands for a thing; we will die for the thing, if need be, whether we have found the word for it or not. And so the French care much more for their language than we do for ours, and they have always taken great pains with it. The first demand of their singers is that the melody shall do justice; they have developed, more than any people, the art of the discant, and we have grateful memories of Xavier Gulinbert and Edouard Gascou. We, on the other hand, remember the name and forget the words, or fail to pronounce them, or accept a low standard for them (in opera), and we are the only people, as Mr. Lewis said, who do not demand that a man should be true to his name.

Thirdly, French syllables never end with a mute consonant. They more frequently do. Such words take time to pronounce, and we want a little elbow room to deal with them in. Hence our songs are full of "pendant" notes, as

notes which are suspended.

Fourthly, French words are

more numerous than ours.

And so the French have

more time to sing their songs.

And so the French have

more time to sing their songs.

And so the French have

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 3, 1913.
BUTCHER MEAT.

食肉

	Ota.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shit	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 25
Bullock's Brains	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tsu	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb. 13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yin	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	8
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tai-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 26
Leg—Young Pai	26
Shoulder—Young Shan	24
Saddle—Young On Yik	16
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi Chong	4
Brains—Chi No	per set 3
Feet—Chi Keuk	lb. 14
Fry—Chi Chap	20
Head—Chi Tsu	18
Heart—Chi San	each 10
Kidneys—Chi Yiu	10
Liver—Chi Kon	lb. 30
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	24
Leg—Chi Pei	28
Loin—	28
Fat or Lard—Chi Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tsu Keuk	set 60
Heart—Young Sam	each 8
Kidneys—Young Yiu	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chi Tsai	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tsu Yau	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsu Cheung	No. 1 20

FISH

	Ota.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Mau Yu	16
Crabs—Fai	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mung Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Men	14
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36
Garoupa—Shak Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tso Pak	22
Hilbert—Cheung Kwan Kap	29
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	26
Loach—Wu Yu	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tin Lo	18
Pike—Ya Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ho	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shak Ksu Kuang	15
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	32
Shark—She Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Hu	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

FRUITS

食果

食肉

食牛

SAVE YOUR
COUPONS
IN

Embassy

No. 77
CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:-

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or CREAM

do

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX.
OR AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

Send Coupons to:-
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(FOR AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:-

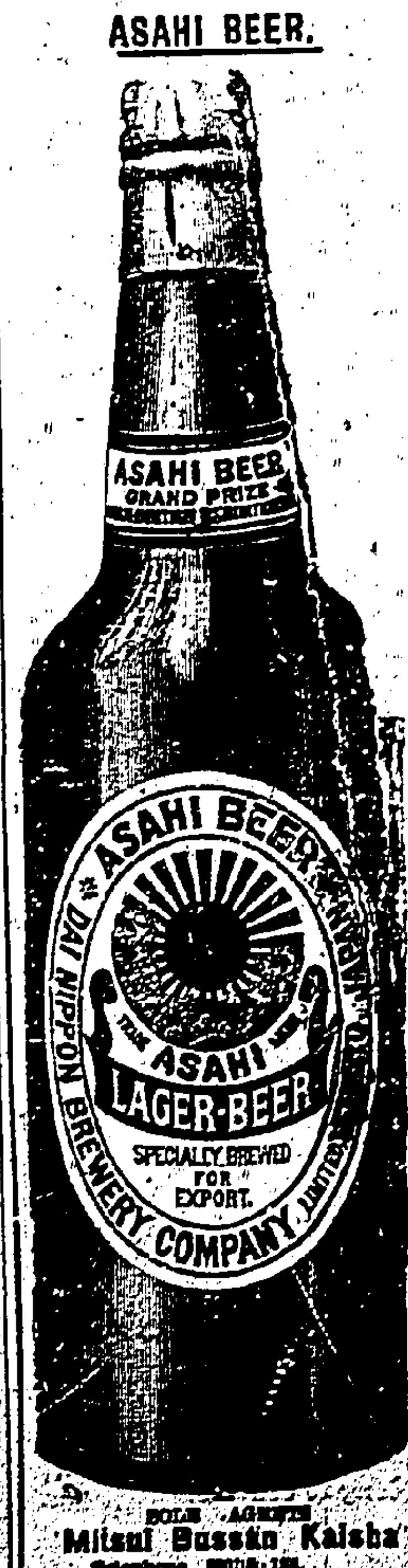
WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE \$125,000
FIRST PRIZE \$187,500
SECOND PRIZE \$56,250
THIRD PRIZE \$37,500
100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50 \$93,750
TOTAL \$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET
MAY WIN YOU
ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS
AND LEADING STORES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL
TEL. 2086. HONGKONG.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.
Trained male Massagist.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.



POST OFFICE.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions, is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland; Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unsuured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-

Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.

Do. 7 lbs. \$1.80

Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels, addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the column of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Auton, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santor and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samabui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 11 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 3 p.m.
Nanking and Shanghai.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping, Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shing K. Y.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kantung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 27th, 12h. 10m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. An anticyclone has again developed over N. China, and pressure has increased considerably over that area, and slightly elsewhere. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st: 0.03 inch against an average of 3.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Book	N.E. winds, moderate, fresh; fair to cloudy, probably some drizzling rain or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China betw. H.K. and Lamocki	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China betw. H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.
China Coast Meteorological Register.	
February 27, 12 a.m.	

Station	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind
Vostock	6			
Nemuro	5			
Hakodate	5			
Tokio	5			
Kochi	5			
Nagasaki	5			
Kagima	5			
Osaka	5			
Ishijima	5			
Bonin Is.	5			
W. Whampoa	5	33.44	80	88 n
Hankow	5			
Lohang	5			
Chinkiang	5			
Changsha	5	30.30	78	n
Gutung	5	30.17	49	61 nne
Sharp P.	5	30.09	52	92 ne
Andamans	5	30.03	60	94 n
Taihoku	5	30.10	55	100 n
Taichu	5	30.47	55	sw 1b
Taiwan	5	30.15	59	ne 0b
Koehun	5	30.02	66	0b
P. P. dores	5	30.05	66	40
Canton	5	30.06	64	100 n
Hkong	5	30.14	62	99 n
Gap Book	5	30.02	68	3 p.m.
Macao	5	30.06	63	100 ne
Wuchoh	5			
Pakhoi	5			
Hoihow	7	29.99	66	87 nne
Phullen	7	29.95	68	sw 40
Tourane	7	29.95	72	ne 7b
C. St. J.	6	29.93	65	96
Apam	6	29.93	65	96
Dagupan	5	29.95	54	96
Manila	5	29.93	73	88 n
Legaspi	5			
Tacloban	5			
Ilollo	5	29.91	72	94 n
Surigao	4.20	29.89	73	ne 10
Guam	6	29.94	76	95 sw 1b
Lauhan	6	29.94	76	95 sw

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation of the air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

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